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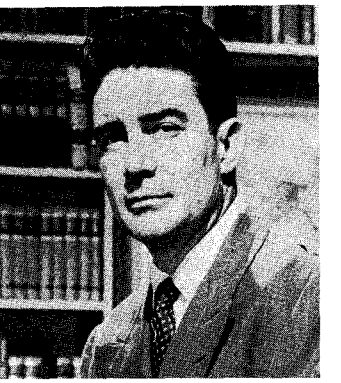

DAN SMOOT

MORE TURMOIL AND BLOODSHED BEING PLANNED

On May 24, 1966, a 29-member council (appointed by President Johnson in February) released a 100-page report on recommendations to be made at the White House Conference on Civil Rights, June 1-2, 1966. In essence, the White House Conference demanded that Negroes be treated as a specially-privileged group to be kept in ease and comfort at the expense of all other citizens, regardless of cost or consequences. The cost would run into billions a year. The consequences would be elimination of the remnants of states rights, total destruction of our constitutional system. Here are some specific recommendations made by the White House Conference on Civil Rights:

— Enough new public works projects to provide employment for all at their existing levels of skills;

— For those unable to work, a guaranteed level of income to be set by federal standards;

— Federalization of public employment agencies to make jobs available without regard to regional boundaries;

— A national minimum of welfare assistance to guarantee a standard of living "compatible with health and decency," as determined by the federal government;

— Large-scale construction of low-cost, integrated housing to "revitalize the ghetto" and disperse people from slums.[9]

Meanwhile, leaders of racial agitation groups anticipate — apparently, with relish and glee — that scores of American cities will become cauldrons of violence this summer.

Thousands of Negroes rioted for three days in Philadelphia, during August, 1964. More than 300 persons were injured; more than 200 stores damaged or looted. Cecil B. Moore, director of the Philadelphia NAACP, predicts much more this summer. "All those pretty banks and other downtown buildings will get washed away," he says, "because they're the symbols of white re-

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sistance . . . . Negro people in Philadelphia are not being made to feel that the Federal Government will do as much for them as was done in Mississippi and Little Rock . . . . "[1]

Floyd B. McKissick, Negro, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) proclaims:

"The Negro has got to have a bigger slice of the economic pie in this country."[1]

He does not say the Negro should work for a "bigger slice" — just that he "has got to have" it.[1]

One place where Negro riots are expected this summer is Marin City, California — often called the "gilded ghetto," because Negro residents have high incomes and an abundance of good housing, provided, largely, at federal taxpayers' expense. What else do they want?

Some of them seem to want blood.

Giving details on how Negroes hope to tear Philadelphia apart this summer, the head of the NAACP in that city says:

"We're going into the streets with picket lines. . . . We're also thinking about sit-ins, a tactic the Supreme Court approved in a recent decision . . . . We'll paint the names of slum landlords on their tenements in fluorescent paint, and we'll paint protests on the sidewalks outside the homes of landlords. We believe in direct action. If things get out of control, it won't be our fault. It's a movement of nonviolence. But if anybody hits us, we're going to hit back. What he's going to get is hurt."[1]

Clinton W. White, president of the Oakland, California, NAACP, says:

"One of the big things going for the Negro is the white man's fear . . . . Negroes are not about to give up this advantage by saying that they're going to be peaceful."[1]

While clamoring for more civil rights laws, racial agitators concede that such laws make matters worse.

The Reverend Donald G. Jacobs, president of the Cleveland NAACP, says:

"I can't say that civil-rights laws have helped to ease racial tensions. I think there has been a definite retrogression in the civil-rights field in Northern cities."[1]

Marion S. Barry (director of the Washington office of Student Nonviolent Coordinationg Committee — SNICK) says existing civil rights laws "have increased the chances of riots in the North," because "they haven't helped the Northern Negroes at all."[1]

Fair Employment

In 1954, when the Supreme Court (with the school-desegregation decision) planted the time bomb that is now shattering our society with racial violence, civil rights agitators said elimination of racial discrimination was all they wanted.[2]

In 1955, President Eisenhower created the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to eliminate racial discrimination in the hiring and treatment of federal employees.[2] Many state governments followed suit. This was called "fair employment practice."

Elimination of discrimination did not, however, produce what agitators wanted.

In 1961, under President Kennedy, *consideration of race became the primary factor in federal personnel policies.* Government agencies hired and promoted Negroes, not because of individual qualification and merit, but because of race. This also was called "fair employment practice." Again, many state governments followed suit. By 1963, racial agitators who had for years been demanding elimination of racial discrimination were brazenly demanding racial discrimination to favor Negroes.[2]

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By 1966, the "fair employment" situation had become quite ludicrous. Civil Service law prohibits consideration of race in the hiring of federal employees, while administration policy demands consideration of race. So, the Civil Service Commission violates the law to comply with the policy: it has fashioned a computer-card questionnaire to show the "minority group status" of everyone on the federal payroll.[3]

Many state governments, following federal lead, have harsh "fair employment" laws which prohibit employers from recording racial information about their employees. Now, the federal government plans to order employers to violate the state laws. When the U. S. Department of Labor asks private employers how many Negroes they have on the payroll, many reply that they do not know. On May 18, 1966, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz told an NAACP gathering that he is "sick and tired" of such employers and that he is going to order them to keep records showing whether workers are Negro or white.[4]

Civil Rights Strategy

In 1957, Congress passed the first civil rights law since Reconstruction. Agitators demanded a stronger law, and one was passed in 1960. Agitators demanded more; but Congress refused, until after the assassination of President Kennedy. Kennedy had proposed a civil rights act in 1963, but it was blocked in committee. Immediately after the assassination, Johnson (playing upon the overwrought emotions of Congress and the people) urged passage of the civil rights legislation as a memorial to Kennedy.

The Kennedy bill, when rewritten in committees and passed as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, bore striking resemblance to a United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which had been adopted November 20, 1963, two days before Kennedy's death. The UN Declaration requested all nations to adopt anti-discrimination legislation recommended in the Declaration.[5] The Civil Rights Act of 1964 incorporated most of the major recommendations. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 incorporated another of the UN's major proposals.

On December 19, 1965, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution to submit the UN Declaration to all member nations as a convention, or treaty; but the UN withheld word of this major event from the press until January 19, 1966; and then marked the press release for limited distribution.[6] The U. S. State Department was the prime mover behind the UN's anti-discrimination convention. Why the secrecy?

If the treaty is submitted to the Senate for approval, and is ratified, it will — under present Supreme Court doctrine — become law of the land, overriding our Constitution.[7] Then, all civil rights legislation enacted since 1957 and all proposed in the future — though clearly violating our Constitution — will be safely "constitutional," because they are based on provisions of the UN treaty.

Johnson's Civil Rights Act of 1966 (which would almost complete civil rights legislation required by the UN treaty) is in five parts.

TITLE I prohibits discrimination in the selection of federal juries. This is the only provision of the Act that does not violate our Constitution.

TITLE II prohibits discrimination in the selection of juries for state and local courts.

TITLE III empowers the Attorney General to bring suit against any person who, in his opinion, intimidates others in an effort to prevent racial integration of schools, colleges, or other facilities managed by an agency of the state. Conceivably, the Attorney General could sue anyone who even criticizes school integration, by merely alleging that the criticism intimidates those who want integration.

TITLE IV prohibits discrimination in the sale

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or rental of any house or housing unit or vacant land intended for housing, in the terms of sale or lease, or in advertising. It penalizes false representations that a dwelling is not available for viewing, sale, or rental; penalizes denial of access to real estate listing services. It prohibits discrimination by banks or other institutions which make loans or fix down payments for housing. It authorizes aggrieved persons to bring suit directly in federal court and to collect, if their litigation is successful, up to $500 in punitive damages. It authorizes the Attorney General to bring civil action on his own initiative, or to intervene in private suits.

TITLE V prohibits threats or injuries to anyone trying to exercise any of his civil rights; and it prohibits intimidation of those who are urging or aiding others to exercise their civil rights. In other words, this Title gives federal protection to civil rights mobs and demonstrators — not only against outraged private citizens whose rights may be trampled on by the demonstrators, but also against local law enforcement officials.[8]

Titles III and V could be stretched to implement the most vicious part of the UN's anti-discrimination treaty: Article 4, which requires prosecution of persons for the *dissemination of ideas* that UN officialdom considers objectionable.

Recommendations of the June, 1966, White House Conference on Civil Rights will be used as a propaganda foil for the Civil Rights Act of 1966. Since the Conference proposals are worse than Johnson's, Johnson's proposals will be touted as the sensible, moderate, middle course to follow. If Johnson's bill is passed, more will be demanded next year.

This is civil rights strategy.

SUGGESTION: Bombard both Houses of Congress with demands that *all* civil rights proposals be rejected this year. Urge all Senators to refuse ratification of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Long, Hot Summer Of Race Trouble Ahead?", and "A Negro Leader Warns Of Violence, And Gives Reasons," *U.S. News & World Report*, May 23, 1966, pp. 34-42

(2) For details on employment hiring practices, see this *Report*, "More Equal than Equal," July 15, 1963, and "Discrimination In Reverse," May 25, 1964; prices: 25c each, 6 for $1.00.

(3) "Under Fire: Race Check On Federal Workers," *U.S. News & World Report*, May 23, 1966, p. 12

(4) UPI story from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 19, 1966, p. 2A

(5) *United Nations Declaration On The Elimination Of All Forms Of Racial Discrimination*, UN Office of Public Information, January, 1964

(6) *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, UN General Assembly release A-RES-2106 (XX), January 19, 1966, 19 pp.

(7) *Missouri v. Holland*, 252 U.S. 416

(8) "President Johnson Proposes Broad Civil Rights Law," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, May 6, 1966, pp. 921, 943-6

(9) "Civil Rights Plan Costing Billions Urged On Parley," by John Herbers, and "Excerpts From Rights Council's Recommendations," *The New York Times*, May 25, 1966, pp. 1, 28

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